

1215

Genghis Khan took ZHONGDU,
the Capital of the Jin Empire in
northern China

1215

Kublai Khan was born.

1215AD

Genghis Khan captured
Peking

June 1215

1912 Dates. J-BK

England

Magna Charta was granted
by John at RUNNYMEDE

the Pope declared the Magna Charta
null and void.

Longston was suspended
the Crown was declared forfeited
by the French party Among the

bornes and bestowed upon Louis,
son of Philip of France

1215

Song his/then seized the chin
dynasty's Capital in the area of
modern Peking

1215

The 8th Lateran, Called the "GREAT COUNCIL" (Fourth Lateran).

Presided over by Pope Innocent III, it established Easter Communion and set up the four year's truce of all Christian nations.

1265

4th Lutheran Council
Passed discriminatory legislation
against the Jews

1215

(1167-1216) JOHN LACKLAND

English King (1199-1216). Hated by the nobles, they and France supported ARTHUR, his nephew, as rightful heir to the throne. War ensued. England lost Normandy, Touraine, Maine, Anjou and Poitou. Deposed by the pope (1212). Submitted to the pope (1213). Was defeated at BOUVINES (1214). Forced by the barons to sign the Magna Charta (1215).

1215

1912 Dates J-BK

(1162-1227) GENGHIS KHAN

A Mongol Chief and conqueror. He succeeded his father when only 13. Some chiefs refused to acknowledge him and a long war resulted, and Genghis Khan was obliged to seek shelter with UNGU KHAN, who gave him command of his army and his daughter in marriage. Through his success in arms, his mother's jealousy was aroused and Genghis Khan fled.

back to his own people where he arrived
safely with 5,000 Cavalry. He raised an army
and defeated UNGH KHAN, who in turn fled.
After the defeat of some jealous TATARS he
became master of all Mongolia. He conquered
the northern part of China, scaled the Great
Wall in 1201 and entered Peking in 1215. In
1219 he continued his conquest of Asia
and in the following years overran Persia,
Russia, and the whole of southern
Asia.

1215

Italy

Fourth Lateran Council
introduced the Jewish
Badge

1215

England.

Magna Carta

1215

1912 Dates J-BK

King John at Runnymede was
forced to sign the MAGNA CARTA,
the cornerstone of English liberty

MAGNA CHARTA

The Great Charter (said by Hallam to be the "keystone of English liberty") was granted by King John to the Barons at Runnymede (1215). The Charter contained 63 clauses and is partly remedial and partly 'declaration of the principal grounds of the fundamental laws of England.' Its principal provisions are: (1) Security for personal freedom: "No free

men shall be taken or imprisoned or despoised
or outlawed... save by the judgement of his
peers or by the law of the land" (2) feudal ob-
ligations defined and limited. (3) law courts to
be held at fixed places, assize courts established
and justice no longer to be sold, denied or delayed.
(4) no extraordinary taxation without consent.
(5) one standard of weights & measures (6) Independence
of the Church provided for. The Magna Carta was
confirmed many times by different kings
The form appearing in the revised
statutes is the confirmation by Edward I (1297)

TRANSUBSTANTIATION - Theological
doctrine defined - Fourth
Lateran Council that bread
and wine in the Eucharist are
really transformed into
body and blood of Christ.

15 June 1215

At Runnymede, King John
set his seal on the MAGNA
CHARTA

1215-1250

Frederick II (Hohenstaufen)

1215

King John (of England) forced by barons
to sign Magna Carta at Runnymede,
limiting royal power.